

ON BEING MISUNDERSTOOD  
SOCIAL WORK IN GREECE  
FAMILY SERVICE IN A SUBURB  
CHILDREN'S AGENCIES AS PARENTS

JANUARY 15, 1959

VOL. 35, No. 1

# CANADIAN WELFARE



A JAPANESE HOME. See article "International Conference in Japan".

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# CANADIAN WELFARE

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# CANADIAN WELFARE

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JANUARY 15, 1959

Beginning with this number Canadian Welfare will appear every two months throughout the year, instead of every six weeks from September to June as formerly. The new publication dates are January 15, March 15, May 15, July 15, September 15 and November 15.

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**Pictures:** The Japanese Embassy in Ottawa kindly furnished the illustrations for this issue. The cover picture shows a Japanese dining room; a charcoal brazier and a wooden container for cooked rice are in the foreground.

This magazine is indexed in CANADIAN INDEX.

Requests for permission to reprint articles from CANADIAN WELFARE are welcomed.

Manuscripts submitted for possible publication will be given careful consideration.

January 15, 1959

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## **SNOW SHIRKERS?**

## **Editorial**

A common misconception about unemployment assistance is that it is a subsidy for laziness. There are always stories circulating about people living "on relief" without bestirring themselves to find work. Such stories can often be put down to ill-will, self-righteousness, or ignorance of the facts. They are on occasion fed and encouraged by newspaper accounts published in good faith but based on incomplete information.

A case in point is something that happened recently in Winnipeg. After a heavy snowfall last November the Public Welfare Department was asked to supply 285 men to help remove snow from the streets. The newspapers reported that a large number of unemployed men who had been given work slips by the welfare department did not show up for work. They used the term "snow-shirkers" to describe these men, and an editorial in an eastern paper, apparently based on the Winnipeg newspaper reports, was headed "These Spongers Make It Tough".

The facts as given by the Winnipeg Director of Public Welfare present a different picture. In a detailed listing of the disposition of the 285 work orders, he was able to point to only two instances that might justify use of the term "shirker". There were satisfactory explanations given for all other failures to report. Among the reasons given (and checked by the Public Welfare Department) were lack of suitable clothing or footwear, physical unfitnes, obtaining of other work, and non-delivery of work orders.

It is natural for citizens to be on the look-out for people trying to get "something for nothing", especially when the "something" comes from public funds to which everyone contributes. We all know that a few people try to evade the law at every possible opportunity—by speeding on the highways, or smuggling New York dresses through customs, or suppressing information that should be put on income-tax returns, or by drawing public assistance illegally. Public welfare administrators are well aware of this human weakness and make a practice of applying the regulations strictly so as to avoid abuses. They know from experience, however, that the majority of people drawing public assistance do not like the necessity for doing so any more than you or I would, but are honest in their dealings with public welfare departments, and welcome the help that is given them.

Taxpayers must have confidence that public funds are being well spent: the public is entitled to know if there is inefficiency in administration or "shirking" on the part of recipients. If, however, newspaper and other stories, unsupported by the relevant facts, result in lack of confidence in our public services, they do a disservice to the taxpayer, to the unemployed person in real need of public assistance, and to public welfare administrators.

## FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

This January issue was being prepared early in December while the **International Conference of Social Work** was in progress. Thoughts turned constantly to what was happening on the other side of the world, where so many of our co-workers had gone, and we are very pleased indeed to be able to publish a report of the Conference (page 10) by its President, Dr. George Davidson, written within hours of his return to Ottawa. • • •

Ethel Beer adds to the international flavour of this issue in her article **Social Work in Greece**. No social welfare activities are distant any more: they affect us and we affect them. That is why there are international conferences and why so many Canadians went all that way to Tokyo. • • •

When child welfare agencies are charged with responsibility for children who have no families capable of caring for them, they take on the sacred duties of parenthood under quite dismaying difficulties. Mrs. Dickins, in her article **Permanent Wardship — for Better or for Worse** gives a picture of these difficulties, and outlines what we must do to enable the agencies to be good parents to their wards. • • •

Family agencies help parents to be true parents. Kenneth Woodsworth's article **Family Service in a Suburb**

tells how an agency quietly goes about its work and helps an impressive number of people. • • •

Martha Moscrop has come up with another contentious suggestion — she does it all the time, though not necessarily in print. She asks us to take **A Newer Look at Older Assets**, and thereby leads us to think a little deeper about what will happen to us at 65 or thereabouts. When are we to feel we have crossed over into old age? I received my bachelor's degree at the hands of a white-bearded Chancellor with more vitality in his little finger than all the candidates for degrees put together. He subsequently lived another lively thirteen years and died at nearly 101. • • •

Don't expect Frank Knight's article **On Being Misunderstood** to be a solemn dissertation on the trauma of childhood. It's not, but its substance isn't all on the surface either. Humour and wisdom so often go together: their common element is a sense of proportion. Have you read, for instance, *The Happy Family*, by John Levy? It's one of the best books I know for releasing parents from the dreadful tenseness induced by taking life with children too seriously — pseudo-scientifically. Mr. Knight's article is also conducive to an easier state of mind. • • •

M.M.K.

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Nature did not commingle thy body and mind so inextricably but that she left it in thy power to fix thine own boundaries, and to subject the things of self to self.

—Marcus Aurelius

# FAMILY SERVICE IN

**7**r's Friday night at Crang Plaza . . . a jam of cars parked in long rows or moving slowly, inching their way in or out; or teenage drivers with Hollywood mufflers roaring "Burning rubber!" as they careen to a stop . . . a blaze of lights: car lights; a fantasy of neon colours over the stores . . .

And hundreds of people: people pushing in and out of the big bright chain stores, window-shopping as they wander past the clothing stores; men in khaki slacks and sports shirts, swinging a new spade or a child by the hand; men in shorts, shirtless on the warm night, loading groceries into car trunks; men in grimy dungarees straight from work, lugging a case of beer for the week-end; women in Bermudas; women in dresses; women in slacks and halters pushing loaded grocery carriages, carrying sleeping babies, anxiously shooing a youngster out of the path of a car; teen-agers chattering, shouting, pushing, romping outside the restaurant, keeping a wary eye out for the policeman from the station around the corner . . .

Crang Plaza, a modern marketplace; social centre of one district of the vast sprawling area, lying across the northern part of the City of Toronto that is North York and its little adjacent town of Weston . . .

North York which has grown in a few short years since the war from a spreading rural outskirts of industrial Toronto into a bustling new metropolis with its own new industries, schools and housing; with a present population of about 200,000 destined to double in a few years . . .

And Weston, an old railway town on the main C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines to the north and west and on the ancient highway that wanders from Toronto on and up into the Albion Hills; now vigorous with new life: a new Municipal centre, skating arena, additions to the schools, a swimming pool planned; its old brick mansions elbowed by new apartment buildings; drawn irresistibly on its outskirts into the teeming life of Crang Plaza.

This is the North York and Weston in the midst of whose life our Family Service Centre swims, borne with the current of its progress and helping to bear up some of the human beings who are struggling in the stream.

The headquarters of the agency is at Willowdale, on Yonge Street, above Hogg's Hollow, where William Lyon MacKenzie's farmers once mustered. The second office is on Jane Street, on the Western end, on the borders of Weston. There is a staff of four professional caseworkers and two clerical workers at Willowdale; and three caseworkers and two clerical workers at Weston.

## Who Are These People?

The vast majority of the people in the area are newcomers. They crowd out of Toronto, spreading into the new National Housing Act subdivisions. They are drawn into the metropolitan centre from the small towns of old Ontario. They drift up from the Maritimes to new opportunities and better pay. They come back from the prairies where their fathers pioneered. They fly in

# A S U B U R B by KENNETH G. WOODSWORTH

*The author of this article practices as a barrister in Rexdale, Ontario, near Toronto. He is a board member of the social agency about which he writes, and his appreciation of the partnership between board and staff working on behalf of the people in the community shines out in his account of their work.*

from the Coast to the head offices of big companies. They come by ship-load from England, Scotland and Ireland, from Germany, Holland, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Italy—seeking a new life.

They are strangers to each other, strangers often to Canadian ways. Most of them are regularly employed at good jobs: in industries in the city to and from which they commute daily; or in one of the big industries in North York; or at one of the innumerable little industrial plants and/or offices scattered between the housing subdivisions.

Most of them are not rich. They live in modest N.H.A. bungalows, duplexes, or storey-and-half houses. Often there are two families to a house—despite the by-laws—and the wife works to help pay off the first and second mortgages.

With mothers having to work and no nurseries, there is too much neglect of young children. Despite fine new schools and municipal recreation programs, there is juvenile delinquency, and the police war with the teenage gangs.

## What We Do

The problems dealt with by the North York and Weston Family Service Centre, through its two offices, are not different, of course,

from those brought to other family agencies. They are the manifold problems arising everywhere under the pressures of life today.

The agency's summary report of cases for the year 1957 shows, both by the number of people served and the nature of the services, how necessary is a family service agency:

Total number of families or individuals served .....	422
Number of children under 16 years given individual casework service .....	14
Number of children given individual consideration in families who received casework service .....	213
Number of children in families not included above ....	681 908
Adolescents 16-20 who received casework service ..	18
Service to senior citizens:	
Direct casework .....	19
Indirect casework through the family .....	39
Information and referral (cases not opened) .....	14 72
Camp applications 47 families: 16 adults and 122 children	

The year 1958 has shown a steady increase in cases and in the number of interviews.

Since the winter of 1957-1958, this agency has been cooperating with the North York Area Division of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto and with other bodies to promote a Mental Health Clinic for the area. The North York Municipal Council has indicated its willingness to take some financial responsibility in cooperation with the Provincial Government.

When staff can be obtained, the agency hopes to make this Mental Health clinic a reality. In the meantime, the services of a clinical psychiatrist are retained. He is available for consultation on cases; and he also attends monthly staff meetings of the agency, as part of a staff development program.

The Family Service Centre also works closely with the municipal Department of Public Welfare, public health nurses, Visiting Homemakers Association and Children's Aid Society (which has recently opened a new branch in North York).

Two medical doctors and two lawyers who are on the agency's Board have been appointed as consultants in their respective professional fields.

The North York and Weston Family Service Centre is only about two years old. Its staff is still small but growth has been rapid, both in the size of staff and in the variety of programs related to the needs of this expanding community.

Some of the issues confronting a family agency such as ours were discussed in the articles by Deryck Thomson and David Jones in the May issue of *Canadian Welfare*.

Mr. Thomson said: "The challenge is this: how can social work skills be more effectively employed toward preventing the breakdown of family

life? How can we apply the knowledge of human behaviour acquired through fifty years of casework practice toward catching the family before it falls, rather than picking up the pieces afterwards?"

The answer to this challenge depends partly on the ability of an agency to function as an effective unity, and partly on its success in understanding and anticipating the needs of the community.

### How We Work

To do its best, the whole agency must work as a team. We are fortunate in the North York and Weston Family Service Centre in having an executive director of special talents in Miss Gwen Oliver. She has been able to secure a competent staff of senior and junior caseworkers and a smoothly functioning office staff.

Supporting this staff organization is a *working* Board, all of whose members are on committees of the agency, and most of whom manage to attend one or more committee meetings during a month in addition to the monthly Board meeting.

The members of the Board are all close to their community: teachers, housewives, doctors, lawyers, businessmen; and we have a direct representative from the North York Municipal Council.

The Board has decided to have a regular discussion period at meetings on aspects of community problems and agency policy, in addition to discussion of regular business.

An all-day Saturday conference was held recently, to improve board-staff relations and strengthen program in relation to policy and to different parts of agency services. Most of the Board and staff were able to attend.

In the morning session, a selected panel of two Board and two staff members with a moderator, led a general discussion on agency policies. The discussion covered some of the following points: sources and techniques of referral to the agency; case-work techniques; limits of agency service.

In the afternoon session Sidney Katz, well-known social journalist, talked on social problems in the community and the relation of a family service agency to them.

This Conference proved a very fruitful method of combining education for both Board and staff and developing a feeling of a working partnership of everyone in the agency.

As the community and the agency grow, and as the staff and Board improve their understanding and ability to serve changing needs, there are many new ideas continually brought up for discussion.

One of the essentials of counselling in a family agency, which is being developed in our agency, is the idea of relating the problems of the individual to the total family group, and of the family group to the wider community.

This involves new casework skills on the part of staff. It may also involve closer coordination between the work of the family agency and other agencies and between staff and the members of the Board, who afford the direct contact with the community at large. It is in this kind of approach that good team-work in the

agency and active participation of Board members is indispensable.

Following staff discussions and suggestions from the executive director, the Board recently approved a recommendation that the North York and Weston Family Service Centre seek to establish a research department. Research on the basis of experience gained in this new and expanding community should be particularly valuable both for our own agency and for others. To bring the idea to fruition would, of course, require special funds and the appointment of new staff with special research training.

The Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto has recently canvassed family counselling agencies to find out about the advisability of establishing a schedule of fees. Our agency is studying the question and the Board has recommended favourably on the suggestion that we charge fees for some services to those who are able to pay. It is possible that we shall establish a fee-charging policy early in 1959.

\* \* \*

The Plaza market-places and the homes of our new metropolis throw up hundreds of challenges to a family agency. Given a skilled, alert staff and board, working together as an efficient team, the agency can be one of the most potent instruments for alleviating human distress, whether physical or emotional, guiding individuals and families towards more stability, helping to strengthen social life throughout this urban frontier.

... The city has to be more than a vista. It has to be also an environment for the good life, for the provision of justice and freedom, for the plain man and his family to have dignity and opportunity, a place that can satisfy most of the workings of the human heart.

—Stewart Bates, president of CMHC, speaking to Round Table on Man and Industry, November 1958.

# A Newer Look

## AT OLDER ASSETS by MARTHA MOSCROP

*Do you want to quarrel with Miss Moscrop's contentions and her proposal? If so, don't let a good argument go by default. Write quickly to the Editor.*

THE "Senior House" social worker in a Neighbourhood House somewhere in Canada leaned, astonished, against a door watching the spectacle within: thirty boys and girls—mean age 78—"swinging their partners right and left" with a verve that rocked the floor and rattled the windows.

A 75-year-old was playing the fiddle: an 80-year-old called the turns. Presently the social worker was joined by a little old man whom she knew to be in his early 90's. She said with a wink: "Why don't you go in and join them?"

"Nope." A long pause and then: "When I was just a little tad my mother told me I should never drink, nor smoke, nor dance."

The social worker nodded her understanding, noted the tapping of the old toe in the cracked shoe, turned again to watch. In two minutes her arm was nudged forcefully, and with a sly wink the 90-year-old said:

"Beginning, by gosh, to think she was wrong."

That tale could be adorned with all sorts of morals but it wasn't told for that purpose. It was told just to claim your attention . . . have we got it? Well, then, listen:

The thing is we're off on the wrong foot about the old people of Canada. Go to any meeting of any committee set up by any council in the country and look around. Not a grey head in the group—its mean age is usually

about forty. The youngest are likely to be social workers. There they sit, defeating one of their own principles: to help people to help themselves.

Why don't they join forces with the Senior Citizens' Associations that are among the most vigorous—and valiant—groups in our larger cities? Here is a "natural group", ready to be reached, and all that's needed is a little imagination to make it willing to be reached.

Or if it isn't, run an ad in the paper or otherwise promote a meeting of everybody in town over 65 years of age.

Then try this idea on them: Propose to our grand old people that Canada needs a C.N.I.A. Just like the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the C.N.I.A. would be owned and operated by the aged—no one under 65 need apply for an executive or paid position.

Where'd the money come from? Ho! That's simple. Among the older generation of Canadians there are men and women who have in past days raised more money than could be counted if you tried to add it all together.

There are as many retired accountants, actuaries, community campaigners in Canada, we'd bet, as there are retired bankers, industrialists, teachers, professors, lawyers, clergymen and politicians, even social workers! But you complete the list.

Part of the problem of retirement

is the feeling of not counting any more . . . if these people, not all of them but some of them, not all the time but some of the time, ran a C.N.I.A. they would count, excitingly.

Why? Because after they had got things swinging to ensure better housing for their fellow older citizens—and better legislation, better recognition, better everything that matters to our elders and betters—*then* we'd have a powerhouse of community influence.

In every community across the land, little and big, the local C.N.I.A. would, we're convinced of it, soon begin to wage war on public apathy towards juvenile delinquency, towards health needs, towards educational needs, towards job needs, towards play needs, towards family needs, towards spiritual needs.

They would do this because they wouldn't want and don't want to see

the efforts they've made to build this nation disappear down a long, long drain. More than anyone else's, Canada is their country, you know.

We fetter wisdom and muffle leadership and thwart self-effort by "doing things for" the old folk, and so often what we do isn't what they want. How utterly foolish we younger people, especially social workers, are!

Go back to the story that started this piece. A 75-year-old played the fiddle; an 80-year-old called the turns; the windows rattled; the floor shook; toes tapped. There's nothing old people can't do for themselves, except the sick ones, of course—those sick in mind and body and feelings—but there too, the well ones can help, perhaps help best. There is little too, that they can't do for the rest of us, who need their help more than they need ours.

We give you the C.N.I.A.—in tribute and in triumph. How about it?

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# *International* CONFERENCE

"I WAS greatly enlightened by what I saw and heard. Before the Conference I thought that as an individual I was capable of accomplishing nothing. I was just one small person in a big world. Now I feel differently. I do believe one person can accomplish something."

This is how a 20-year-old girl, a reporter for a Japanese school of social work newspaper, summed up her experiences at the Ninth International Conference of Social Work at Tokyo November 30 to December 6, one of the most successful and memorable in the Conference's 30-year history.

She said this on the Conference's final day while she was interviewing several members of the Conference executive. Her comment was an indication of the impact of the week-long meeting on the 900 Japanese and 700 other participants who came from 42 different countries to join in discussions of "Mobilizing Resources for Social Needs."

The Conference spirit can be described only as superb. It was helped by the warm hospitality of the host

country, excellent weather, and a Japanese committee that carried out one of the finest jobs of conference organization that could possibly be imagined.

The importance Japan attached to the Conference was evident from the presence of members of the royal family and cabinet ministers at various Conference functions. But over and above this manifestation of interest and the round of receptions and social functions organized for participants from abroad, it was the simple friendship of the Japanese people that made its deepest mark on most of us.

To provide for the greatest possible participation of all present, the Conference was organized around plenary sessions, commissions and study groups. At the plenary sessions chosen speakers presented papers on various aspects of the theme. Only two persons from each of the 30 National Committees represented were allowed to participate in the commission discussions but others, including members of the press, attended as observers. To take care of the overflow,

**Dr. George Davidson, federal deputy minister of Welfare, is President of the International Conference of Social Work which recently held its ninth meeting in Tokyo. On his return, he was interviewed by CANADIAN WELFARE on his impression of the international gathering of social workers. With his permission, we have written his report in the first person.**

Executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council from 1942 until called to the federal government post in 1944, he had first entered the social welfare field in 1934 as Superintendent of Welfare and Neglected Children for British Columbia. He was executive director of the Vancouver Welfare Federation and Council of Social Agencies from 1935 until 1939 when he re-entered government services as British Columbia director of Social Welfare, from which post he went to the Canadian Welfare Council. Since 1946 he has served on Canadian delegations to sessions of the United Nations Social Commission or the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and during 1958 he was President of the latter body.

particularly of the 400 United States delegates and the large number of Japanese, 15 study groups were organized with discussion leaders. Each dealt with a different social problem and its size was limited to 40 persons.

Planning, begun a year earlier, helped relate these discussions of concrete problems to the general Conference theme and its four subdivisions, each of which was dealt with by a commission:

- Correlation of Economic and Social Development Policies,
- Leadership for Social Policy.
- Problems of Growth and Change in Population Structure,
- Community Development as a Means of Mobilizing and Focusing Resources to Meet Needs in Countries in the Process of Development.

Each national committee was asked to prepare a 2,000-word paper on each of the four commission topics with emphasis on the experience of the reporting country. This was done by 22 of the committees. The papers were distributed as far in advance as possible to the principal Conference participants. In addition, a pre-conference workshop, made up of one member of each of 20 selected countries and representatives from several international organizations, met at Osaka in Japan a week before the Conference. This group, which included Amy Leigh of Vancouver, studied the papers and from them prepared a report identifying some of the main issues the Conference would have to consider. This paper was handed to registrants at the open-

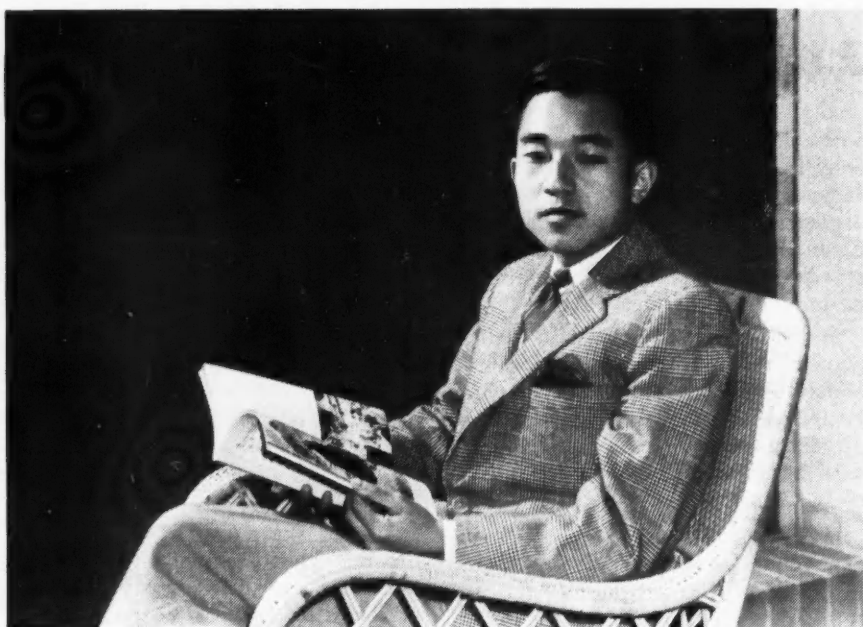
ing plenary session Monday morning and helped avoid the first-day floundering people frequently experience at such meetings.

Two other conferences were held during the week before the main conference: The International Union of Child Welfare and the International Association of Schools of Social Work.

Canadians were active in the latter conference. When I attended the closing-day meeting of the schools to bring greetings on behalf of I.C.S.W., three of the five persons on the platform were Canadians—myself, Charles E. Hendry, Director of the University of Toronto School of Social Work, who presided, and the Reverend Swithun Bowers, director of the St. Patrick's College School of Social Welfare, who presented one of the two final-day reports.

On Saturday, November 29, a member of the royal family, Princess Chichibu, officially opened the conference exhibits, which included a Canadian exhibit from the Department of National Health and Welfare. This was the first of several appearances of the Princess at Conference functions. She attended a reception the following evening held by the Japanese organizers of the Conference and a reception later in the week given by Canadian ambassador Fred Bull for the Canadian participants. She also returned to the exhibition for a second visit.

Crown Prince Akihito, whose engagement to a commoner had been announced only a few days previously, formally opened the Confer-



**The Crown Prince of Japan, who opened the Conference.**

ence on Sunday afternoon. Japanese government leaders on hand included Prime Minister Kishi, health and welfare minister Hashimoto, the minister of education, Mr. Nadao (since resigned), and Mr. Yasui, the governor of metropolitan Tokyo.

Another member of the royal family, Princess Takamatsu, attended one of the several ceremonies that made this Conference a memorable demonstration of international goodwill. On Thursday, December 4, the minister of health and welfare and the Asahi cultural and welfare foundation joined in presenting testimonials on behalf of the Japanese government and people to 50 foreign social welfare workers, mostly missionaries, with more than 30 years' service in the country. Canada can be proud of the fact that seven of them were from our country.

The 46 members of the Canadian group played an active part throughout the main conference. Adelaide Sinclair, formerly with the Department of National Health and Welfare and now Deputy Director of UNICEF, was chairman of the commission on leadership and William Dixon, director of the University of British Columbia School of Social Work, was rapporteur of Commission No. 1. Professor Hendry was vice-chairman of the commission on community development.

Florence Philpott of Toronto was a study group chairman and executive-director Dick Davis of the Canadian Welfare Council a vice-chairman. Mrs. Jean A. Tory of Toronto, as chairman of the Canadian committee, made an outstanding contribution to the discussions in the permanent committee, where she

represented Canada, and presided over the orientation meeting for members of the Canadian group the Sunday before the Conference. The leadership she gave the group made us all proud to be members of her somewhat oversized family. Charlotte Whitton and myself were both given keys to the city of Tokyo.

Another conference highlight was the presentation, at a Thursday night plenary session, of the René Sand award to George Haynes of Great Britain, who had been Conference president during the 1948-56 period. The award comes from a fund set up in memory of René Sand, founder of the I.C.S.W., who died in 1953. The ceremony also marked the Conference's 30th anniversary.

On Thursday the main conference took a day off to provide an opportunity for general meetings of other international groups and associations connected with the Conference. The free day also gave commission rapporteurs an opportunity to prepare their reports, and the pre-conference workshop group met to evaluate its work.

#### THE TEA CEREMONY

The tea ceremony, or "cha-no-yu", is an aesthetic cult which grew out of simple tea-drinking by Buddhist priests of the Zen sect several centuries ago. It can be held at any time or place, since its purpose is to cultivate mental composure. The traditional ceremony, however, takes place in tea rooms built on prescribed lines. The utensils used are of hue and shape quite different from the ordinary ones, and the ceremony is conducted in a complicated stylized manner.

January 15, 1959

On Saturday rapporteurs of the four commissions reported to a plenary session, and three special rapporteurs presented condensed reports from the 15 study groups. At noon, 500 publications from the exhibit, including copies of *CANADIAN WELFARE*, were presented to the Japan School of Social Work for its library.

George Haynes of Great Britain, Lester B. Granger of the United States and I addressed a Saturday afternoon meeting, attended by 1,000 Tokyo metropolitan government employees, on social welfare in our respective countries. Officials had organized the meeting so that metropolitan government employees who could not be accommodated in the Conference might share some of its benefits. This was another striking evidence of the host country's interest.

Another was a ceremony opening a new social work building at which stones donated by each participating country were embedded in concrete in a granite plaque in front of the building, with the name of each country inscribed.



Before the participants from abroad returned to their home countries a hastily organized collection raised 200,000 yen which was turned over to the Japanese committee for use of the national community chest organization and the Red Cross on behalf of victims of the recent typhoons and floods in Japan.

This was the spirit of the Confer-

ence. Its impact on the people who attended was tremendous. I am convinced they will have a new conviction about the value of the International Conference and that they will carry this conviction back to their fellow workers and fellow board members. I have no doubt the result will be that when we meet in Rome in 1961 we will have the largest conference in the I.C.S.W.'s history.

## HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE

CANADA'S performance in relation to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights is good, but Canadians have no grounds for complacency. This was the consensus of the approximately 200 persons who attended the three-day national Human Rights Conference in Ottawa December 8 to 10. The Conference, under the chairmanship of Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, director general of the U.N.'s Technical Assistance Administration, was sponsored by 25 national organizations. It commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Declaration.

The Canadian Welfare Council was one of four groups that presented briefs to a five-member commission on human rights on the opening day of the Conference. The CWC brief, presented by President W. Preston Gilbride, pointed out that the objectives, principles and underlying philosophy of social welfare, like the whole philosophy of a democratic society, support the "moral" rights enunciated in the Declaration's preamble and in a number of its articles, especially those concerning leisure time and social and economic security.

It also described existing social welfare measures and drew up a balance sheet comparing existing services

with current gaps and deficiencies such as lack of cash sickness benefits, survivors' insurance, medical insurance and a coordinated program of public assistance.

Canada's obligation, it added, should not stop at national borders but should reach out to the millions in the underdeveloped areas of the world whose lives are "darkened by poverty, hunger, ignorance and ill health."

Answers to questions about the brief, both from the commission and from the floor, made it clear that the objective of social welfare is to help people carry out their responsibilities to their families and society and to overcome dependency in individuals. Also stressed was the need for equity in social welfare programs across the country.

The Canadian Labour Congress brief included a section on social security in which it reiterated the CWC submission that Canada has moved a considerable way in the direction of protecting individuals against the hazards of illness, old age, unemployment, loss of the breadwinner and family breakdown, but that there are still serious gaps and limitations.

All but the CWC brief devoted considerable attention to the proposed Canadian Bill of Rights, a subject which neither the Council nor social welfare generally has yet examined. The CLC and the Canadian Jewish Congress briefs opposed the government's Bill of Rights as inadequate to guarantee human rights, stating that a constitutional amendment was needed. The National Council of Women also considered that the Bill would have value only as a statement of principle, and that only a declaration should be made at this time as a period of public education would be necessary before a constitutional amendment could be attempted.

The Canadian Jewish Congress brief said that instances still exist in Canada of discrimination in employment, access to public places, and purchase and use of land.

#### Speakers' Views

The principal opening-day speakers were Mr. Justice J. T. Thorson, president of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and Dr. John Humphrey, director of the U.N.'s Human Rights division.

Among several reasons for increased concern with human rights during the last two decades Dr. Humphrey cited the increase in the areas of activity by the state, the desire of colonial peoples for self-determination, and the wholesale violation of human rights during the Second World War.

Mr. Justice Thorson, who also spoke on the Canadian Bill of Rights, said the Bill had value as a statement of principle, but a "legislative enactment" would not meet the needs of the situation; what is needed is a "constitutional guarantee".

The second day of the Conference

was devoted to workshop discussions of Canada's "box score" in civil rights and liberties, economic rights and social rights.

The *economic rights* discussions touched on a broad area of social problems including housing, unemployment and union security. Existing gaps in social security measures and varying standards from province to province were discussed in the *social rights* workshop which also considered examples of discrimination because of race, colour and creed in employment and education. Preservation of human rights in the fields of immigration, police and courts, and corrections were the main topics of the *civil rights* group.

The workshops and the Conference itself reached the similar conclusion that Canada's record, while not so bad as to cause us to hang our heads in shame, leaves room for improvement. Legislation alone cannot preserve human rights: it must be backed up by public opinion; the Conference, by providing a forum where human rights could be discussed, was one step towards an informed public opinion; other steps need to be taken by individuals in their own communities and organizations.

The members of the human rights commission were Senator Muriel Fergusson, Dr. Frank Scott of the McGill University law faculty, Professor Pierre Dansereau of the University of Montreal Faculty of Science, the Reverend Bernhard Malhiot, o.p., of the University of Montreal Human Relations Research Centre, and Dr. Roby Kidd, executive director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. The Conference chairman was Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, director general of the U.N.'s Technical Assistance Administration.

# Social Service in Greece

by ETHEL S. BEER

**I**N Greece social service is an integral part of the development of the whole country. Old in history, Greece is young as a modern nation. Emerging in the nineteenth century from the dark days of Turkish rule she gradually acquired her present territory and is still striving for stability.

During this coalescing period catastrophe after catastrophe has occurred. Wars and earthquakes have made the settling and resettling of refugees common crises. The great influx of people from Asia-Minor in the 1920's has been followed by many minor but unsettling shifts in population.

Nor has Nature been kind to Greece. The country enjoys glorious sunshine but much of the land is too rocky and mountainous to be cultivated, and in many areas water is scarce. Industry has lagged behind, partly because of lack of fuel. Necessities must be imported, and it is the luxury items such as olives and tobacco—unfortunately for Greek trade also grown elsewhere in the world—that are the chief exports. Until recently many villages were completely isolated because the roads were few and bad. But social welfare

in Greece is keeping pace as the country develops.

Because the care of children of working mothers is my particular interest, I visited in 1953 and in 1956 as many Greek day nurseries as I could. Although some were very much below our accepted standards, rapid progress obviously was being made. The introduction of trained staff members had already been started and young women were being prepared in two places, "I Metera" on the outskirts of Athens and the Training College in Janina in the north.

## Day Nurseries and Orphanages

"I Metera" or in English "The Mother" was an attractive modern home for foundlings and illegitimate infants. Although not entirely finished, already the spacious quarters were full of healthy happy children, and the Greeks were justifiably proud of their achievement. For as an American social worker remarked: "I Metera' would be a credit to any nation."

Caring for the infants was only part of the program. The pregnant girls also lived on the premises, and

Miss Beer, a resident of New York City, has a special interest in the care of young children, and has travelled widely to observe many forms of care in many countries. Her articles have appeared in *The Survey*, *Social Service Review* and other periodicals. She is the author of *Working Mothers and the Day Nursery*, published in 1947 and available in Canada from George J. McLeod Limited, Toronto.

those mothers who were keeping their babies remained after the birth and were taught how to look after them. Arrangements were made for adoption of the remainder of these babies and the foundlings. A large proportion go to the United States, the Director, a Swiss nurse, told me.

We were standing watching a chubby trio tumbling about in a pen. Over them hovered a fresh-faced young girl in neat uniform. Other girls in similar garb were busily engaged with different duties. These were the pupils in training to be infants' nurses. Preparation of staff for the day nurseries springing up everywhere in the country was a primary goal. About a year later the eldest daughter of the King and Queen of Greece joined a class. Her parents had sensibly decided that even a princess needed a profession.

I went to Janina in Northern Greece to visit the Training College, on an island in the lake, with which the British Save the Children Fund co-operated closely. A small boat acted as a ferry between the island and the town. My escort, a young Greek woman, called for me at my hotel in town early in the morning and we returned that evening: for though she held an administrative position in the College, she did not live there.

The Resident Director of the College, an energetic and enthusiastic woman, as well as the teachers and students were Greek. An English infants' nurse was in charge of the nursery department where the babies were kept until their adoption. Those placed in the United States usually went to Greek-American families because of their religion. A group of pre-school children was at the College during the day. Here too the training

of personnel for Day Nurseries was an important aspect of the program.

The main portion of the Janina College was in a large barnlike building with high ceilings. The babies had their own separate house, which was low and more cozy but not particularly up-to-date, although it seemed to be adequate.

The grounds were beautiful. In the shade of a clump of tall trees the preschool children romped on the grass, or took turns at the swings and other equipment provided for them. They ate outdoors sitting on small chairs at long low tables. The pervading atmosphere was pleasantly controlled and the whole place apparently was well managed.

Incongruously enough this island, now devoted to children, was the scene of a bloody conflict in Turkish days. Here the cruel tyrant Ali Pasha sought refuge from his enemies; here he was eventually captured and murdered. Scattered through the woods were crumbling Byzantine chapels, adorned with somewhat faded frescos: one of them portrayed ancient philosophers instead of the customary saints.

In the shadow of the Acropolis in Athens stood the best day nursery I saw in Greece. Erected shortly before my visit in 1956, it was rightly considered a model. Babies and preschool children were cared for, and the whole staff was trained.

Sponsored by the then Queen's Fund, now in combination with the King's Fund called Their Majesties' Fund, this Day Nursery was part of a new development that also included two housing projects, one under the same auspices and the second under the government. Remembering this site three years before covered by dreadful slums with families living in

flimsy shacks or caves in the rocks, I was most impressed. The few dilapidated shelters left were doomed to be demolished shortly.

One of my ventures was to the Municipal Day Nursery in Nauplia, a seaport near the magnificent ancient theatre of Epidaurus. To my surprise the nursery occupied a reasonably good plant, seemingly of quite recent date. The children had small toilets, but the bowls were not covered by regular seats. Such equipment however was progressive in a country where many homes had no toilet facilities at all and others had only the Turkish variety, a hole in the ground.

In one private day nursery in Athens, the old-fashioned way of doing everything for the children was being discarded. "See the children feed themselves now", my hostess pointed out proudly. Diligently the preschoolers eating lunch were struggling to manipulate their spoons, a first step in independence.

The Benaki Day Nursery in Kephissia, a suburb of Athens, was supervised by a Fulbright social worker, assigned to the Greek YWCA. Taking preschool children only, it had a separate building planned for them. During the Fall of 1953 it also served as a temporary shelter for refugee children from the disastrous earthquake on the Ionian Islands.

The extra burden was carried without confusion: "The children are never here all together because the refugees go out to school," the Director explained.

The Greeks were not only establishing more day nurseries and raising their standards but also pioneering in the field: a day nursery, for instance, has been started for the children of agricultural workers.

No doubt the orphanages that I saw in Salonica and in the vicinity of Athens in 1953 were old-fashioned. All were of the congregate type and had a certain amount of regimentation because of the large groups handled. Since upbringing in Europe however is generally more restrained than in North America, the children did not seem as repressed as ours would have been under similar circumstances.

I was deeply touched when the boys in one orphanage presented me with a crudely framed picture they had made. Handing it to me the Director said: "It's to take back to America as a memento."

My admiration for the woman director of another orphanage was great, for although the population had been greatly increased by the influx of the "earthquake children", her only comment was: "I'm sorry that the work-rooms aren't in order. We've had to make them into dormitories to meet the emergency."

### Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of the handicapped is a major problem in Greece. Some were casualties from World War II and the cruel German Occupation, others from the subsequent bloody attempt of the Communists to seize power. In 1953 hidden bombs in the fields were still exploding unexpectedly and maiming people.

The Civilian Rehabilitation Centre, established by the Near East Foundation, was doing a remarkable job. Both men and women amputees were fitted with artificial limbs and as far as possible taught to earn a living before being sent back to their own communities, often obscure villages. For my benefit the men gave a gymnastic exhibition, the more remark-

able since some had no legs of their own.

Programs of aid to the blind were well developed. A group of sightless men lived and worked on a poultry farm on the outskirts of Athens. Boarding there, too, was a young girl with partial vision.

"She asked me to let her stay because she had nowhere else to go," the gentle Director told me. "Her father and stepmother would not let her attend school and she wanted to continue her education. From here she can take a bus easily every morning and return at night." Once more I marveled at the elasticity of Greek social service.

A few weeks later at night a fire broke out in the house on this poultry farm. But despite their lack of vision, all the residents were saved.

In separate locations also in Athens were two other enterprises for the blind, a hostel for the men and a workshop where different trades were taught. On a large loom adjusted for his use a sightless man without hands was weaving skilfully. According to report the School for Blind Children in Salonica was excellent. Unfortunately I was not able to visit it for myself.

### **Volunteers**

Forming an integral part of social service in Greece are the volunteers: the estimate given to me in 1953 was that the proportion of voluntary workers was as high as 80 per cent. An outstanding group, of both lay and professional workers, belonged to the "Ellenikon Phos", or, "Greek Lighthouse". In spite of this group's varied program only a few of its staff members were paid. A magazine, which sold on the news stands, was published by this organization; and

translations of some of my articles have appeared in it.

One Sunday afternoon I went with one of the members, a young Greek-American girl, to a poor district in Athens. It was a gala occasion. A school and its grounds were being opened for recreation during weekends. The families of the neighborhood had all been invited to celebrate, and a huge crowd had already gathered by the time we arrived. A boy of about ten accosted us at the entrance. "He wants to be our guide", my companion explained.

Following his lead we pushed our way through the crowd to the school-house, a long low building with different exhibits in every room. We moved from one to the next and finally reached a spot where refreshments were being served. Our youthful escort gallantly brought us two cups of a sticky drink which we swallowed in order not to hurt his feelings. Outside again he posed for me to snap his picture, standing proudly erect. When we left him at the gate he was busily scanning the newcomers for another party to conduct.

Another day, some of the ladies took me to a hospital in Voula, a town on the shore not far from Athens, where they visited the patients regularly. In one ward were women suffering from tuberculosis of the bones: yet even those lying flat on their backs did fine sewing. Later the finished articles were put up for sale and I could not resist buying two lovely embroidered breakfast sets, which cost much less than in the regular stores.

From this same hospital the children well enough were taken on bus rides to Athens. Since many came from villages, these outings were part

of their education as well as treats. I met them once on a trip to the Acropolis. Descending from the bus, they hobbled bravely over the rocky road for a short distance, but could not climb to the top since most of them wore casts or braces on their legs.

A particularly valuable contribution of the "Ellenikon Phos" was the Children's Guidance Clinic, connected with the Institute of Mental Hygiene. It occupied a regular apartment on Queen Amalia Avenue not far from the centre of Athens. The children were treated by a professional staff, most of them unpaid. The working team consisted of a psychiatrist trained in Italy, a psychiatric social worker with a degree from Smith College, U.S.A., a second social worker who had graduated from Pierce College in Athens, and a psychologist trained in France and Belgium.

Also run on a volunteer basis was the National Society for Social Solidarity, founded in October 1955. Established by professionals, such as doctors, lawyers, Red Cross nurses and so forth, it gave help of various kinds to people in distress. The corner of an ornate meeting room with a sort of Moorish look in midtown Athens, had been set aside for interviews. Late one afternoon I watched as poor men and women straggled in to talk over their problems. A nurse and other staff members were giving advice gratis. Their earnest attitudes and kind voices helped to create a warm atmosphere in spite of the formal setting. At that time they were struggling along on little funds, but they hoped eventually to arouse interest and receive assistance from abroad to expand their work.

## Foreign Aid

There are many foreign organizations giving aid to Greece. I shall mention only a few of the American ones.

The American Farm School in Salonica, for example, is well known for its leadership and training program which has done much to improve agriculture throughout the country.

By its sponsorship of children the Foster Parents Plan with headquarters in Athens has raised standards of family life even in remote districts. Save the Children, also functioning from Athens, emphasizes among other things community planning through self-help in the villages. It too is particularly concerned with the welfare of children.

In the North the Congregational Church Service Committee inspired the Alumni of Anatolia College to adopt two villages, and give substantial aid and guidance in their reconstruction after World War II and the Communist uprising. In 1956 this agency made another important contribution: it opened in a poor section of Athens the first settlement house in Greece.

The United States can be proud of these pioneering efforts of its citizens. But it must not be forgotten that most of the workers were Greek and that the government co-operated fully.

\* \* \*

In regard to specific training for social service in Greece, both the schools, Pierce College and the Greek YWCA, teach at an undergraduate level. For a higher degree the students have to go abroad, either to another European country or to North Amer-

ica, and only a few can afford this. Nevertheless it is true that Greek social service is exciting.

The remarkable part is that so much is being done with so little. The Greeks can teach others a lesson in this respect. They may need leadership, but they have something to give,

too. Attitude is important in social service: the Greeks show fortitude, breadth of vision and flexibility. And above all, they have a real spirit of dedication. In the broadest sense social service in Greece is developing. It is a beacon of progress because it is leading to better people.

## COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST TO COUNCIL MEMBERS

**February 19 to 21, 1959.** Community Funds and Councils of Canada, a division of the Canadian Welfare Council. Mid-winter conference. Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

**April 1 to 3, 1959.** Family Service Association of America. Biennial Meeting. Washington, D.C.

**May 21 to 22, 1959.** Ontario Welfare Council. Annual Meeting. Toronto.

**May 24 to 28, 1959.** The Canadian Congress of Corrections. Sponsored jointly by The Canadian Corrections Association (a division of the Canadian Welfare Council) and The British Columbia Corrections Association. University of British Columbia, Vancouver. Further information available from The Planning Committee, The Canadian Congress of Corrections, 435 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

**June 15 to 17, 1959.** The Canadian Welfare Council. Annual Meeting. Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

### CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

#### for the Electoral District of PORT ARTHUR

invites applications from qualified and experienced persons for  
the position of

#### LOCAL DIRECTOR

A salary commensurate with the responsibilities of the position and the applicant's qualifications and experience will be offered.

Good personnel procedures are in effect.

Applications will be received by the undersigned in writing, stating age, marital status, qualifications, experience, and salary expected to:

MRS. MARY BAKER, *President*,  
Port Arthur Children's Aid Society,  
14 Summit Avenue,  
PORT ARTHUR, Ontario.

# Permanent Wardship...

by MARCH DICKINS

When Mrs. Dickins gave the address from which this article was adapted, she was director of casework services for the Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto. Now she is with the Children's Home Society of Florida, in the Miami Office. The address was given in May 1957 before the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies.

ON the 31st day of January, 1957, there were approximately 15,000 children in the care of Ontario Children's Aid Societies, and about 10,000 of these children were permanent wards—10,000 children, future Canadian citizens, a population more than that of Cobourg, say—10,000 human beings who, as they grow into adulthood, can become a force for vice or virtue. Which choice is made depends upon each one of us. The grave responsibility we carry presses us to search for a better understanding of our problem and a solution to it.

When it was reported that there were 10,000 permanent wards, it was also reported that about 2,000 of these children were on adoption probation. It is pleasant to remember the children whose emotional health was resilient enough for them to live through separation from their own parents with the help of loving foster parents and later adoptive parents. It is gratifying to review the older children who found adoption in the boarding homes where new love ties had been made.

It is more difficult and painful to recount one by one the remaining 8,000 children who are our permanent responsibility. We must ask ourselves whether we are helping each one so that his physical, mental and spiritual development shall be such as

a good parent would make for his own child. Will he move out to take part in the world or will he withdraw—distrust and turn against his fellow men?

Many of these children have been subjected to severe hardship, neglect, abuse, rejection and deprivation. They are youngsters who have been through an earthquake in family living. They are unwanted children.

Unwanted children in a population inevitably account for many of its social troubles. Many of the children who come to us unwanted continue to be unwanted in our care. These are harsh words perhaps, but let us look at it from a child's point of view.

How does a child feel when he is moved from one foster home to another? How does a child feel when his social worker puts off seeing him because she cannot face the failure to produce what he needs?

## RONNIE

Nine-year-old Ronnie, who had to be moved, asked his worker every day for three weeks if she had a new home where he could stay for keeps. His last request came late on a Friday afternoon. The worker told Ronnie "No luck so far". She could scarcely hear his good-bye.

That weekend Ronnie ran away

# for Better or Worse

and found his own home in a barn with a horse, where he slept in the hay. On Monday Ronnie begged the worker, with tears in his eyes, to let him stay—all he was asking was to be given just the same care and attention as the horse. Why? Because he felt unwanted as a human being.

How does a child feel when a school asks for his removal because he is a disturbance to the class? How does a child feel when he is charged and sent to training school only because there are no other facilities available to help him overcome his problems?

How would a child feel if he knew that he was among the children who were checked off the list as unadoptable—truly unacceptable—because no funds were available for programs and staff to help him take his place in the world as a member of a family?

What happens to our unwanted children if they remain in this state? They remain alienated from other human beings, hostile because their need for love and dependence is never fulfilled. The sheer frustration of their unmet needs arouses inner rage, and this is taken out on other humans or turned in on themselves.

## MARIE

Let's see how it affected Marie. She came into Children's Aid care at the age of ten, after a two-year period of protective supervision in her own home. Her mother and father had separated when she was a baby, and the mother had formed a common-law union.

Shortly before Marie came into care, the mother had deserted her

partner and was moving from rented room to rented room because the landlords refused to put up with her drinking.

One night when Marie was left alone, she asked the landlady to call the Children's Aid Worker to come and get her. Marie's own words to the worker were, "I'm not fond of my mother any more. I'm so ashamed of her and I get so frightened because she gets drunk so often and brings men in to sleep with her, and then I get squashed and can't get any sleep".

What were Marie's true feelings? She was bound to have sensed her mother's withdrawal over a period of time. There was a growing feeling of helplessness and frustration, a lack of control over what was going to happen to her.

A human being cannot live with the feeling of helplessness for long. Such feelings in turn arouse others, as they did in Marie. She became angry at her mother for deserting her psychologically, and decided to bring about sooner the thing her mother had threatened and the thing she felt was inevitably going to happen, going into Children's Aid care.

Marie was hoping too that when her mother found her gone she would be upset, worried, come after her. But after ten days in "reception" Marie had to move quickly into a foster home, without hearing from her mother, still feeling and knowing she was not wanted.

The first placement was what one might call a blitz of fury. Her language was the worst the foster parents had ever heard; she was boisterous, sulky, refusing to go to bed until long

after midnight, telling tales of her mother's boy friends that horrified the foster family.

Marie's stay ended after two months, the family badly shaken and Marie hoping against hope this would mean she would return home. But Marie's next four homes lasted from eight days to four months each.

But her next home lasted longer—three years. She was a bit readier to put something into it, and she found a foster mother who could understand her nature and find a way to praise her. A note to the social worker from Marie, when she was at the summer cottage with the foster family, gave the key to the home's success. She wrote, "At times I hate Aunty, but she is so kind to me that then I have to love her".

Just as the worker began to count on this home as Marie's permanent one, she received a hurried phone call one night, asking for Marie's quick removal. The foster mother had become very ill and was in hospital with a stroke. Once more Marie's world was shattered. She lost the one person who was beginning to believe in her.

Where next? Where does one find a place for the healing of such wounds? Finally one of the agency's experienced foster mothers promised to take Marie for overnight only—but gradually her stay extended from day to day and from month to month. Here again was a strong-willed foster mother similar in nature to Marie. She found Marie lazy, untidy, self-centered, unable to give affection, and demanding, as had the others, but she could say to the worker "You can't change Marie's disposition".

After being here over a year Marie was able to say to her social worker that she could feel herself changing.

She said, "You know before, in those other homes, I was a real brat. I would sass back and interrupt anyone's conversation. Now I am able to see that's not really the way a person gets along, and besides I guess it's not very mannerly".

#### MARIE'S LATER LIFE

At fifteen Marie entered high school and did well in her school work. She took part in all school activities and enjoyed the company of other students. In the summertime she got a job in the local groceteria and paid her own board to the foster mother.

Finally, one day the worker received word from Marie's mother. She had become ill with T.B. and was in the Sanatorium and asked to see Marie. Marie was reluctant to go but was persuaded by the social worker. She was cruel to her mother, firing questions at her—"Do you still drink as much?" and so on. It was very hard on both mother and Marie. But the visit ended by Marie and her mother talking about what had happened in the past years of separation.

Yet when Marie returned to the foster home, she would not write to her mother. At the end of six months, a letter came from her mother, saying she had left the "san" and was up north living again with her husband. She enclosed a dollar for Marie's birthday. Marie still would not write.

The following Christmas, Marie received five dollars from her step-father. Her foster mother had her picture taken, using the money, and got her to send the photograph to her mother. That following summer Marie and her boy friend visited her mother and step-father over a week-end. When she returned, however, she could never share with anyone what had taken place or how she felt.

At seventeen, Marie is taking a commercial course, to equip her with skill to earn her own living. She is an attractive girl, a bit more cooperative than at ten, when she came into care, and a bit more interested in getting along with others.

However, in situations where demands and responsibilities are put on her, as at exam time in school, Marie easily becomes upset. She lacks the self-confidence that comes out of self-esteem and a feeling of belonging to someone.

Until some day when Marie's feelings are better understood and resolved by her, much of her psychological energy is going to be taken up in the emotions of fear and anxiety, energy that would otherwise be available for meeting and mastering new life situations.

As she goes on in life to greater responsibilities, like marriage and parenthood, she will get rattled and scared and will react in Marie-like fashion, with temper outbursts and crying. When she feels closest to failing as a wife or mother she, too, may desert her family, and her children will come into Children's Aid care.

A deprived child, like all others, grows up with the unconscious need to reproduce herself, the need to do to her children what had been done to her. This is one truth Children's Aid Societies have learned well out of their many years of experience.

Today we are serving children of your former wards and you—children of ours.

### **JERRY**

An episode out of the life of Jerry, a foster child, is a good example of how lack of self-esteem and self-trust, as it gets expressed by parent to child, carries its effects on to the next generation.

Jerry and his Dad had just returned from visiting his mother in the mental institution where she had been placed two weeks before. As they left, Jerry kissed her good-bye and said, "Mom, get well and come home soon. Dad is not a very good cook and I am not a very good bed-maker."

One might ask how his mother could have retreated into mental illness if such tenderness as this had prevailed at home. But Jerry's father "yelled and hollered" a lot at his mother and Jerry thought of this as they rode home in silence.

In his own words, we have his story of what happened that night:

"After I went to bed, I kept thinking of my mother and wondering why I couldn't have her with me all the time, the way other kids have their mothers. The more I thought of it the sorrier I felt for myself. I cried and cried, until my father came in and said, 'What's the matter, son?'"

"I sat up in bed and screamed, 'You know what the matter is. I don't want my mom in that awful place any more. I want her home, where she belongs. If you would stop hollering at her all the time, she would be all right. You haven't got any patience with her. You're always yelling at her. If you didn't then she wouldn't have to go away'."

"My father didn't move. He looked down at me for a long time, then said quietly, 'Son, you don't understand. You just don't understand me'. He sat on the edge of the bed and asked, 'Did I ever tell you how it was when I was a kid?' Not speaking I simply shook my head.

"'Well', he said, 'I guess you might say I never had any childhood. I certainly didn't have any home life. My father left home and my mother died while I was still a baby. Can you imagine what that means, son?'"

"I could only shake my head again. 'It means that nobody, *nobody*,' his voice was harsh now, 'gives a rap whether you live or whether you die. I love you and your mom loves you. I had nobody, not one person'.

"His voice was rising, but this time I wasn't frightened. I simply sat and stared at him. He went on, 'They put me in a foster home. The people gave me everything I needed except what I needed most—affection. I didn't know then what that word meant, but I knew that other kids had it. But other kids lived with their own parents. I lived with strangers.

"I couldn't stand it, not loving anyone, not having anyone to love me. One day—I was younger than you are now—I ran away. I moved from place to place. I had to fight to live. The older I got, the more I realized that if I wanted anything done for me, I'd have to do it myself, or it wouldn't get done. And if I wanted anything, I'd have to demand it as loud as possible.'

"He stopped a minute and took a breath. 'I don't mean to yell at people, you, your mom, or anyone. It's just that I had to do it for so many years.' Then he turned and walked out."

Our human behavior, we have come to know, reflects what we think about ourselves. The child who has learned to think of himself as stupid acts stupidly, while the child who has been helped to think of himself as competent and able regards learning as a privilege. We thus become, by and large, what we conceive ourselves as able to become. If, then, we have been taught to think about our common human nature in mistaken ways, we can be fairly sure that we have also learned to act in mistaken ways, ways that involve us in destructive inner and outer conflicts.

Centuries ago a voice described human beings as members one of another. Other voices are saying once more we are members one of another. This is, in fact, the psychological news of our time. From the very beginning of life the human being seeks to belong, to be enfolded, accepted. He thrives to the degree that his growing self is enmeshed with other selves. This enmeshing does not mean an engulfing of the self, but a chance to live with, by, and later for, others and to become more fully one's self in the process. The rejected or completely isolated child does not become himself: he grows into a caricature of what he might have been. He becomes not happy but full of fears, distrust, hostility and despair.

### What To Do

The problem we have to solve is first and foremost the problem of how we can rebuild the children who are in our care. We need to engage daily in the drama of trying to see the other person's point of view, to look at problems through children's eyes.

How is our problem to be solved?

First let's stop bringing children into care because of a temporary crisis such as unemployment or illness of parents, and then taking guardianship because there are no resources to get the family back together again. We have to work diligently to sharpen our skills of judgement about whether children need permanent guardianship or not.

The quality of the relationship between the parent and the child should be the deciding consideration. The right judgement can be found only through painstaking evaluation of the nature, degree and pervasiveness of the strength and resources of the family, both active and potential. In

borderline cases the preference should always be given to using the child's own home to help him.

Second, let us go after lower caseloads and better casework services. At present, if a caseworker spent only eight hours a month with each child and worked a 40-hour week, she could serve only 20 children a month. Most children need much more than this.

But caseloads today range from 35 to 150 throughout the province. An accounting of the unserved cases would shock us as much as it discourages the worker. As long as this continues we shall never diminish the number of unwanted children.

Third, let us work for more treatment institutions for disturbed children—treatment institutions with staffs who can give children steady love and “acceptance” until they are disturbed no more. Children's Aid Societies are more and more being asked to serve not the orphaned but the disturbed child. Those who do come into care will be increasingly harder and more expensive to serve and treat.

Fourth, we must find many more foster homes which will help us correct behaviour problems.

Fifth, we must place infants for adoption as early as possible so that they will not become disturbed through a series of foster home placements, and we must find adopting parents who will be willing to take these children into their homes.

Next we need to combine our efforts to publicize our work. How important this is! We have not sold the public on the hard truth that good services cost money and that it is false economy not to provide that money.

To get community support we must supply the community with

facts and interpret the facts to them. Interpretation must be a continuing process—not just something done the week or month of the fund drive or at our annual meetings.

In order to get information we must combine our research efforts. We need to know: how many cases close with the situation successfully treated, how many close without accomplishing the agency's goal for the family or child? What do these figures mean?

Then we must consider the morale of our staff, the front-line defence of our service—those who are so close to the unwanted children, who know what they need but live without resources to give it, who can feel the desperation of the children and parents who are under their supervision. For them it is like standing on the shore watching a human being who can't swim struggling to keep from going under for good. Our staff members can become as much frustrated and thwarted as our children. And we can't keep the sympathetic, responsive, hardworking staff we need unless we keep their morale high.

Yet today we, in Children's Aid Societies, have no reason to become apathetic or cynical or discouraged. In the past ten years we have made tremendous strides. Nevertheless we must take a good look ahead, and in that look it is crystal clear that our task will be to improve the quality of our services. What we need most is conviction—that every client we serve has a capacity for growth, that others are ready to join us in saying, “I am my brother's keeper”—but, most important, conviction about our own ability to work out soundly our methods of helping people use to the full their human endowment.

# ON BEING MISUNDERSTOOD

by FRANK KNIGHT

**W**HAT a lot of trouble is caused by misunderstanding! Being myself a much misunderstood person, I can only hope that these few words of confession will be received with a measure of sympathy and understanding.

The roots of understanding lie in childhood. If I possessed the wealth of Solomon I might afford the luxury of a few hundred hours on a psychoanalyst's couch, getting rid of deeply rooted inhibitions and misunderstandings and at the same time being relieved of much of my wealth.

Had I the wisdom of Solomon I would commit no such folly. I would give the couch a wide berth, steering clear of anyone who with head in clouds wished to keep my feet off the ground.

However, having very little wisdom and much less wealth, I will simply switch my own personal time-track into the past to recall and relate how as a youth I was very much misunderstood.

On service in France I was sorely troubled by an aching tooth. No dentist was available at the first-aid station so I visited one in a little village behind the line. There I left my tooth, and also something else. On the way back I found I had lost my cap badge. Thinking I might obtain a replacement, I entered a tiny store in which a brave old Frenchwoman lived dangerously to eke out a living.

**Mr. Knight retired a couple of years ago from his charge at "Penwithin"—the scene of some of the misunderstandings he describes so amusingly in his article. He is now doing music therapy at Essondale Hospital in Vancouver.**

In my best schoolboy French I asked: "Avez vous cap badge, Madame?" "No compris," replied the old lady, "what ees cap badge?" My French and Madame's English brought forth all sorts of articles, but not a cap badge. I tried more action, cap-pointing, drawing, and head-tapping. Eventually Madame beamed with understanding: "Ah, compris," she said, and disappeared behind the shop. Soon she returned with a wide smile on her wrinkled face and in her hands a great big green cabbage.

So I returned to duty, minus a tooth which I did not want, minus a cap badge which I did want, and plus a cabbage which I was not sure anybody wanted.

That was a minor case of misunderstanding in the international field. Now let time march on thirty years or so to a more serious misunderstanding on the home front.

This particular incident occurred in England where I was serving as warden of an educational establishment for emotionally disturbed girls and boys.

Misunderstanding with such mal-adjusted children can result in many problems and complications. All the clever people who study child welfare lay stress, in their books and lectures, on the necessity of avoiding misunderstanding in working with children. One should say what one means, and mean what one says. Above all, one should ensure that the

child understands what one means, and that one means what one says.

Rex, a not very big boy of ten, had been to a party. He returned after all the other boys and girls had gone to bed. He came to say goodnight to me.

"Cor, I've had a jolly good time," he said. "I'm glad you've enjoyed yourself, Rex," I replied, "I would like to hear all about it, not now, but tomorrow. It's getting very late . . . Creep upstairs quietly . . . and I think it would be nice if you gave the other boys in your room, who haven't been to the party, a little bit of consideration."

Rex nodded, smiled, and winked with understanding. After he had disappeared upstairs, I mused on what a normally happy boy Rex was becoming. At one time he might have nodded, jerkingly certainly, not jokingly. Seldom would he have smiled or winked with such obvious good-fellowship.

The following day, after school, Rex sidled up to me. Now he was frowning, and wagging his finger at me.

"Skipper," he whispered. ("Skipper" was the name the children called me to my face—what they called me behind my back was ever their own business.) "Skipper, did you forget last night?" whispered Rex, somewhat loudly and severely.

"Of course I didn't forget, Rex," I replied, "and I'd like to hear all about the party now."

"I don't mean the party," said Rex, "what I mean is that stuff you wanted me to give the other boys. And you didn't give it to me. I thought you forgot to come up with it, and I was too tired to keep awake any longer. What was it, Skipper?"

Then it slowly dawned upon me that to Rex "the little bit of consider-

ation" I had asked him to give the other boys, was, to him, something in the treat line—candy, sweet, or something especially nice to eat.

With girls misunderstanding can cause a riot. One night some of the children were too full of beans to settle down to sleep. After a tiring day, Matron had become exhausted because the junior girls' dormitory had "played up" too much. She had had to make many journeys upstairs, and it was late before they would settle down.

I was working in my office which was immediately under the dormitory. At last there was a period of quiet long enough to give the idea that all was well above. Then strange noises started, and others more familiar. Muffled shrieks, intended to be quiet, grew louder. The *silent* moving of beds and little feet, causing things to go "bump" above, prompted me to say to Matron: "All right, you have a rest. I'll pop up this time and read the riot act to those little imps."

Upstairs I went. As I reached the top of the landing, a weird sight met my eyes. Dancing and prancing around and along the wide corridor were eight little figures, clothed in long, white nightdresses, each one balancing a pillow on shoulder and resting her head upon it. In the dim light they looked more strangely elfish than any other blithe spirits I have pictured.

"Hey," I called out, "what's going on up here?"

"It's all right", the leader called in reply, "we're only going along to the toilet."

"Well," I said, "you don't need to trot along there all together. And what's the idea of the pillows?"

"Oh," one of them answered, with

the others gradually making a chorus, "Matron's had to come up two or three times. Last time she got very cross . . . and she warned us . . . and she said: 'You little girls are not to take your heads off your pillows any more to-night!'"

Yes, there is a lot of trouble caused through misunderstanding. But there can be a lot of fun, too. Living and working with so-called "problem" children (misunderstood children with problems) for so many years has made clear to me the fact that **SOMETIMES BEING MISUNDERSTOOD HAS GREAT THERAPEUTIC VALUE.** In the right doses misunderstanding can provide

just the tonic needed—the tonic that lifts us up together when the stress and strains of life are getting us down—the tonic of laughing together when little things loom too big, and we become too serious about them.

As a coda, I quote a pearl of understanding from the British Ministry of Education Report on Maladjusted Children: "It is only possible to get to know children thoroughly by living with them." In commending this simple truth to the many too-academically-clever and over-clinically-oriented experts in the child welfare fields of service, I trust I shall not be misunderstood.

### **CASEWORK SUPERVISOR**

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# WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING...

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## SOCIAL SECURITY

Meetings to discuss implementation of the Canadian Welfare Council's policy statement, "Social Security for Canada", opened in the West this month. Discussions are to be held in Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg. The meetings so far held—in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario—were well attended by some 240 representatives from private agencies, provincial, municipal and federal governments, and interested individuals.

The Information Branch, working closely with the Public Welfare Division, has conducted an active publicity campaign in each city in which social security meetings have been held. Treatment of the meetings by the mass media—radio, television and press—has generally been sympathetic and accurate.

Norman Cragg, Public Welfare Division executive secretary, who is attending all the meetings, was interviewed on television in St. John's, Newfoundland, and a speech he gave to the Rotary Club there was later broadcast by radio. He also took part in a Citizen's Forum broadcast on radio December 11 and on television December 14 on unemployment, and was able to stress the important place of unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance in meeting need.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

A good deal of other interpretation of the welfare field—and the Council's role in it—was accomplished during the last two months of 1958 through the press, radio and television.

Articles from *CANADIAN WELFARE* and divisional bulletins were quoted in daily newspapers from coast-to-coast; Council staff members made several radio and television appearances, and the Information Branch was consulted by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for assistance in preparing programs on immigration, unemployment, corrections and other welfare topics.

Staff members making field trips to the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, northern Ontario and southwestern Ontario told of Council services both in discussions with groups and individuals and in radio, newspaper and television interviews.

## THE DIVISIONS

### Community Funds and Councils

The new Council publication, *Councils in Modern Perspective*, was the focus for discussion at a session on "New Approaches in Council Organization" at the 1959 conference of community welfare council leaders in Chicago, January 8 and 9, sponsored by the United Community Funds and Councils of America. A. V. Pigott, vice-president of the Toronto Social Planning Council, presented the highlights of the document to the sessions and the discussion that followed centred around it. Mr. Pigott was a member of the study committee that originally prepared the document.

The Councils Section in late November made a survey of Canadian social service indexes. It found that seven of the twenty indexes in Canada had closed since 1952, largely because of closer collaboration among agencies. However, those remaining

open are operating effectively and continue to play an important role in the communities they serve.

The Division has made up a loan kit of publicity and practical materials for use in operating a Christmas exchange. The kit has been well received. It was out on loan for one-week periods continuously from September until mid-December.

William A. Dyson, associate executive secretary of the Division made a field trip to Southwestern Ontario in early December, covering local councils in Hamilton, Kitchener-Waterloo, London and Windsor. He also visited St. Catharines and Chatham, where interest was shown in forming local councils. Mr. Dyson also addressed the annual Social Life Conference at Winnipeg in November and attended a staff conference of the Welfare Council of Winnipeg.

Laton A. Smith, the other associate executive secretary of the Division, found a great degree of community interest in funds and chests in an eleven-day November field trip to Northern Ontario that covered the Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Longlac, Port Arthur-Fort William and Sudbury areas.

He reports that several agencies in the Timmins region have felt the need of a community fund for some time and he was able to discuss its advantages with local people. The community of Longlac, with a population of only 1,000 persons, has created a steering committee to draw up a plan for a proposed community chest. Voluntary committees for agencies with headquarters at the Lakehead conduct seven or eight campaigns a year at Longlac, the focus of the woodland operations of Kimberly-Clark Paper Company.

At Port Arthur and Fort William,

campaign techniques and budgeting were discussed in meeting with chest leaders. During his stay at Sudbury, where he spoke at a campaign "kick-off" dinner, Mr. Smith interpreted community fund-raising and the Canadian Welfare Council during an interview on the local television station, CKSO-TV.

The Planning Committee of the Community Funds and Councils' Midwinter Conference has been meeting regularly to work out an interesting program for the Conference in Ottawa, February 19 to 21. Special speakers will include the Honourable J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

A December 8 policy meeting in Toronto of the National Agency Review Committee, which is staffed by the Division but independent of it, approved a "Panel Members Manual" for the guidance of members of the Committee. The Manual outlines the Committee's objectives and methods and the role of Committee members. The Committee, which helps local communities plan their fair-share quotas in support of the central program and administration of national agencies, is busy interesting new national agencies in taking part in the budget review.

### **Family and Child Welfare**

The Report on the Halifax Survey of Child Welfare Services, which was made public on November 21, six days after copies were delivered to the nine agencies studied, has had a very favourable reception.

The Committee, which worked with Eric Smit, Executive Secretary of the Family and Child Welfare Division, in making the Survey, had been asked to recommend the steps

needed to ensure a well integrated child welfare program for the community, mapping a course for the next five or ten years. It recommended several changes in the agencies' operation and function, many arising from the advisability of keeping children out of institutions and in homes — either their own or foster homes. The Halifax Committee has expressed its thanks to the CWC for the help it received in the Survey.

Mr. Smit was in Halifax during a three-week field trip in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which included visits to Saint John, Moncton, Truro, Windsor, Kentville, Sydney, Stellarton and Amherst.

During this trip he discussed Canadian Welfare Council activities, passed on news of developments in family and child welfare which he felt would be of interest to the agencies visited, helped them with their own programs on specific issues, and himself learned of developments in the field in the two provinces.

#### **Public Welfare**

The Public Welfare Division has begun an exploration of the extent of the problem of transient single men, a concern that has been raised by several Council members. The Research Branch is co-operating in developing suitable methods of obtaining facts about the problem which will be used in a study of ways of dealing with it.

During his field trip in the Atlantic provinces to attend the social security meetings, Mr. Cragg met with members of the Committee on Desertions. A report on various aspects of this

problem is expected from the Committee within the next few months.

#### **FRENCH COMMISSION**

The Executive Committee of the French Commission plans a January meeting with implementation of the social security policy statement as a main item for discussion.

The Council expects to produce shortly a French publication on homemaker services entitled "Les Aides Familiales". This is an adaptation of the Canadian Welfare Council's English pamphlet *Homemaker Services to Meet New Needs*. Increased interest in hospital insurance being taken by Quebec health workers and labour union people has helped to stimulate interest in homemaker services in the province.

#### **A FISCAL REMINDER**

At the time of writing, the Council's current receipts are running well behind its expenditures and it seems highly probable, sad to say, that with only two and half months to go this year's financial requirements will not be met. The Finance Committee still hopes that it is just a question of delay— fees and donations have a way of coming in slowly. But unfortunately the day-to-day expenditures go on remorselessly and living on borrowed money is both expensive and uncomfortable.

The Committee urges all Council supporters who have not already done so to send in their fees or donations for the year 1958-59 before March 31 when our fiscal year ends. Let's stay out of the red if we possibly can.

R. L.

## Letters TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Congratulations on the continued pepping-up of CANADIAN WELFARE. I hope its circulation reflects the fact that it is so important a vehicle of welfare communication.

LEONARD MARSH

*School of Social Work,  
University of British Columbia.*

**The Editor apologizes for the misguided editing that spoiled a point in a book review in the November issue. The reviewer quite rightly (and very gently) called attention to the mistake; the Editor offered an explanation and invited the reviewer to write a letter for publication. Here it is:**

To the Editor:

Most readers and contributors will readily agree the editor of any publication must be accorded the flexibility to edit contributors' submissions for publication. An interesting point in final editing was raised, however, in connection with my review of *Case Histories in Community Organization*, by Murray G. Ross, published in your November 1 issue.

After reading the final edited version of the book review for the first time when it had been published I expressed my concern that in the final edited text one of the main points of the review had been lost.

You have kindly suggested I might attempt to clarify this point. The original submission was as follows without the italicized sentence: "One reason for lack of case histories in community organization has been the limited development of record writ-

ing. For the most part case histories have come to be known as educated reconstructions of situations—involving the selection of relevant facts and motivations of individuals and groups, in an effort to explain why events transpired as they did. *I do not believe this is what they should be.* Indeed, Dr. Ross points out about his selection, "very few of them are complete and detailed records, and the term 'episode' is perhaps a more accurate term than 'case history'."

The edited version reads: "Case histories in community organization are reconstructions of situations, involving the recording of relevant facts and an assessment of the motivations of individuals and groups, in an effort to explain why events happened as they did.

"For this reason perhaps, Dr. Ross says of his selection: 'Very few of them are complete and detailed records, and the term "episode" is perhaps a more accurate descriptive term than "case history".'

You have suggested if I had added the sentence italicized above when I sent the original submission, it would have made everything clear. I agree.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS

*Executive Director,  
Community Chest and Council  
of Community Services,  
Edmonton.*

To the Editor:

Thank you for sending your latest CANADIAN WELFARE. I like it very much. It is a warm, newsy, inspiring magazine.

Your own contribution, in the spot where it is, puts the reader in a good

Canadian Welfare

mood, invites him to share the contents and assures him he will enjoy and profit by what follows. And there is a tremendous amount that follows. I found that I, an ignoramus in your field, could read all the articles with interest and understanding. The good supply of letters to the editor is a healthy sign, the news matter is vital, and the book reviews incisive in the right way.

ROBERT A. HAMILTON

*Editor,  
The Canadian Field-Naturalist,  
Ottawa.*

To the Editor:

Mrs. Hamilton's article ["Put the 'Social' Back in Social Work", December 15, 1958, issue] was most refreshing and heartening in its re-emphasis that social work has acquired knowledge capable of translation from individual to community and international problems.

The spirit of reform is apparently becoming alien to our profession. Answers to social problems are increasingly being researched by the sociologists, innovated by psychologists, promised by theologians, expedited by physical planners and legislated by politicians. When we are allowed to help in the process it is as members of a multi-disciplined approach — our specific contributions being unclear, often inarticulate, and frequently unacceptable.

I wish we could more fully speak of our willingness and professional ability to assist in easing world tensions. I am afraid that it must wait until we have rediscovered how to help our own fellow citizens and put the "social" back into social casework. Perhaps the emerging young social aides and workers in foreign coun-

tries will demonstrate to us how to put the zeal of Fry and Adams into practice in this century (and perhaps in this country) again.

MYLES MACDONALD

*Consultant, Committee on Aging,  
Community Council,  
Houston, Texas.*

To the Editor:

Our highest compliments on Rosemary Hamilton's article on Social Work. We assume you have no objection to *Senior Citizen's* reprinting it if we can find space. Can you give us her address? Thank you and greeting of the season.

JOY ELMER MORGAN

*President, Senior Citizens  
of America,  
Washington, D.C.*

## CASEWORKERS

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# A C R O S S C A N A D A



**Hospital Insurance** The old stipulation of "more than half the provinces containing more than half the people" became a reality for the national hospital insurance plan when the Ontario program commenced at the start of the year. More than a month before the start, Premier Frost had announced that 90 per cent of the population was registered for the Ontario scheme. It's based on a premium system but free for those on public assistance.

Five provinces had already got schemes under way on July 1 of 1958 because of special federal enabling legislation: British Columbia, financing with a sales tax for complete coverage of population, and Saskatchewan, financing with premiums for about 93 per cent coverage, were pretty much a matter of bringing existing schemes into line for the federal contribution; Alberta, financing from a combination of general revenue, property tax and roughly \$2-per-day patient charge for complete coverage, and Newfoundland, financing from general revenue for complete coverage, were a matter of expanding existing schemes to qualify for the federal contribution; Manitoba, financing from general revenue for complete coverage for the first six months and an undetermined at press time proportion thereafter, was a matter of establishing a scheme pretty well from the ground up.

Another January 1 entry was Nova Scotia, financing from a three-per-cent hospital sales tax for complete

coverage. So that made seven provinces in all by the beginning of the new year. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are expected to make it nine at mid-year. That leaves Quebec as the only province outside the scheme.

**Winter Works** When the Dominion-Provincial program for wintertime municipal works went into operation December 1, 1958, Quebec and Prince Edward Island were the only two provinces which hadn't signed agreements with Ottawa. The others agreed to the federal offer to provide 50 per cent of direct payroll costs of additional municipal winter works projects.

Four provinces—Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—have given the municipalities further incentive to undertake works. Manitoba has offered to pay 30 per cent of the cost, and the others 25 per cent, so as to reduce the amount to be paid by the municipality. Alberta has also offered to arrange the financing of its municipalities' share.

The possibility was still seen at press time that Quebec and PEI would decide to join.

*Quebec has joined.—Editor.*

**Immigration** Statistics released on December 11 by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration show that during the first nine months of 1958 Canada admitted 100,131 immigrants. The number was 244,266 for the same period in 1957.

The largest group 22,620, came from the British Isles, and next in size were the groups from Italy, 21,281, Germany, 12,202, the United States, 8,043 and The Netherlands, 6,838.

With the customary winter restrictions which take effect on October 31 each year, only relatives sponsored by Canadian citizens or legal residents are admitted during the winter months together with a limited group of immigrants for whose services there is a continuing need.

The limited group includes professional and non-professional nurses, qualified dairy-farm workers, domestics, institutional cooks and other domestic service workers. From the United Kingdom, France and the United States it also includes therapy technicians, teachers, librarians and archivists, social welfare workers, stenographers and typists, key punch operators, telephone switchboard operators, auto mechanics, butchers, meat and fish cutters, bakers and beauticians.

#### **Ontario Home Help Provisions**

The Ontario Homemakers and Nurses Services Act with its regulations has been in force for several months. The legislation enables the province to share with municipalities the cost of providing homemaking or nursing services under municipal auspices to people in their own homes who cannot meet the full cost of providing these services for themselves. The regulations define homemaking services as housekeeping services that include care of children, marketing and the preparation of meals, light housekeeping duties including light laundry and mending, personal care including assistance in walking, climbing or descending stairs,

dressings, bathing, etc., and simple bedside care. "Nursing services" mean the services customarily provided by a registered nurse on a visitation basis.

Training courses for homemakers are to be set up, and the regulations outline the general content of a course of instruction for candidates for homemakers certificates.

#### **Alberta Association of Family Agencies**

The presidents and executive directors of six Alberta family service agencies met in Calgary on November 28th and decided to form a provincial association. Agencies represented at the meeting included the Catholic Family Service agencies at Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, the Lethbridge Welfare Mission, the Edmonton Family Service Bureau and the Calgary Family Service Bureau which was host. The Jewish family agency in Edmonton was unable to be represented but has indicated its interest in becoming a member. The tentative name chosen was the Alberta Association of Family Agencies.

Some of the objects of this organization are: to improve standards of family counselling within the member agencies, to increase the effectiveness of boards of directors, to assist communities in establishing family service agencies, to interpret family case-work, to provide an opportunity to discuss common problems and where appropriate speak in a united voice in matters pertaining to the welfare of families and children.

Regulations for the Care of Aged licensing of private in N.B. homes for the aged issued under the New Brunswick Health Act, dated November 1, 1957, have now been made public. They provide for the licensing, inspection

and control of private homes offering accommodation for more than two aged or infirm persons.

Those applying for a licence under the regulations are required to submit floor plans and a full description of the home. They must also obtain certificates of approval from the Provincial Fire Commissioner and the District Medical Health Officer or a sanitary inspector, as well as the written approval of the Town Planning Commission. The licence, which is renewable annually, may be cancelled for failure to provide proper care and maintenance or for failure to comply with the regulations. The Minister of Health and Social Services may, as he sees fit, appoint inspectors with power to inspect a home or its records at any time.

The regulations contain standards or requirements relating to minimum staff, heating, bathroom facilities, floor space per resident and the location of beds. Each home is to have a comfortable sitting room and visiting must be allowed at all reasonable hours. Meals of adequate quality and quantity must be served at regular hours. No person may be admitted as a resident unless he has been medically examined. When a resident becomes acutely ill the attention of a physician must be provided immediately. The information to be recorded on admission or discharge is also indicated.

#### **Assemblies of Senior Citizens' Clubs**

In Ontario, two regional conferences of senior citizens' clubs were held in May. The Northwestern Conference divided two days between the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. Delegates came from clubs as far away as 225 miles. During the

morning sessions, counsellors and executive officers of clubs discussed programs and problems. Afternoon sessions were open to all interested people. On the first afternoon, housing was discussed; on the second, provincial and municipal assistance. An interesting feature of the second afternoon was an exhibit of products of some of the activities—e.g. pottery and wood carving—that club members are enjoying in small groups that meet independently of their regular club programs.

The West Central Zone secured the help of Mrs. Jean Good for their conference program, devoted to health and welfare matters. Club members are asked to submit in advance the questions they would like considered, and these served as the basis for discussion by a panel of speakers which included, as well as Mrs. Good, the Medical Officer of Health, a member of the provincial legislature, a nurse of the Victorian Order and a member of the Women's Institute. The questions submitted to the meeting and the answers given have been prepared for distribution and can be obtained from the Ontario Society on Ageing, 4 St. Thomas Street, Toronto.

#### **Youth Leadership Courses**

In Edmonton a leadership training course is being conducted this winter for people working with youth groups in the city. Sessions are being held weekly, under the sponsorship of the youth services division of the Edmonton Council of Community Services and the extension department of the University of Alberta.

In Halifax the recreation division of the Welfare Council held a short leadership training course on a Friday evening and a Saturday in November.

Personnel of the private recreation agencies and of government agencies for adult education and recreation were on the program.

**Folk School for Indians** A Folk School for Indians of the Maritime Provinces was held in the community hall of Hants County rural area in mid-November. It was jointly sponsored by the federal Indian Affairs Branch and the Nova Scotia Division of Adult Education. It was an outgrowth of courses already held, and its purposes were to develop further qualities of leadership, and to make those attending more aware of the needs which exist in their communities. More than 36 students attended as elected delegates from 21 Indian Reserves throughout the Maritimes. The program dealt with health, education, recreation, home management, and family relationships.

**Ottawa Rehabilitation Institute** In September 1957 Ottawa organized a rehabilitation institute, after five years of study and planning conducted under the auspices of the Welfare Council of Ottawa. Last November 17 the Institute opened its permanent quarters. Medical and social services, psychological and vocational testing, physiotherapy and speech therapy are provided, and an occupational therapy department will be opened early this year. The patient can be given treatment through the combination of services that is required for his individual needs. Any physically handicapped person in the city who can benefit from the Institute's services is eligible for help on referral from his attending physician.

**Montreal Recreation** The Montreal Parks Department has announced that recreation committees have been formed in 15 of its 17 recreation centres, for the purpose of keeping the community informed of all the recreational opportunities available at the centres. The committees work in cooperation with the supervisors of the different centres, with whom they meet regularly to discuss problems relating to the season's program.

**Toronto Immigration** The Metropolitan Immigration Committee was formed early in 1957 in answer to an urgent need for some coordination of services to newcomers. Reception Centres and a Housing Registry were set up to serve the immediate problems of persons arriving from other lands. Voluntary organizations and individuals alike worked through the Council and did much to ease the way for immigrants.

This Committee has now become a permanent section of the Social Planning Council. The Section's concerns include not only the immediate needs of immigrants but their problems of integration into Canadian society. Considerable study still needs to be done to find out how well our community organizations are serving the immigrant and to discover solutions to problems which may not yet be solved.

The tentative plan is that the Immigration Section will meet in day-long conference twice yearly to discuss and ratify activities of its executive committee and take some time to discuss problems arising with newcomers. Between conferences the Section's executive committee, to comprise 15 members, will carry the work of the

Section and be responsible for a quarterly newsletter.

The Section hopes to include in its membership representatives of community and ethnic groups, church immigration services and others with an interest in the field.

**Hostel for Boys** Dawson House, 159 Mayfair Avenue, Winnipeg, is the latest hostel to be opened in this country to serve boys who have shown some difficulty living within the law, and who require accommodation away from their own homes. Operated by the same board that controls the Sir Hugh John

Macdonald Memorial Hostel, Dawson House extends to boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen the same kind of service the older institution offers to boys below that age. Boys come to Dawson House either through the juvenile court or from a child-care agency; only rarely is one admitted on the parent's request. All are away from the hostel during the day, either at work or at school. Working boys pay for room and board; the referring agency pays a diem rate for those going to school. It is hoped that eventually an adult citizen will be found to take special interest in each of the boys.

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# ABOUT



# PEOPLE

**Hedley Dimock, Jr.**, formerly on the staff of the Montreal Children's Hospital, is now program director of the Metropolitan YMCA in Montreal.

**Ian Thompson**, recreation director of Etobicoke near Toronto, is president of the new Society of Municipal Recreation in Ontario.

**The Reverend Beverley Johnston** has been elected this year's chairman of the Alberta Provincial Recreation Board.

**Charles Lyons**, who was for three years on the staff of the Welfare Council of Ottawa, is executive director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Ottawa. (See "Across Canada.")

**Mary Stephens** is now a supervisor in the child care department of the Ottawa Children's Aid Society. She has moved to Ottawa from Montreal, where she was a caseworker in the foster care department of the Children's Service Centre.

**C. S. Knight** has been appointed to the newly-created post of Director of Field Services of the Newfoundland Department of Public Welfare. He has been with the Department for several years.

**Barbara Scott** was recently appointed assistant research director of the Toronto Social Planning Council.

**Dr. J. D. Atcheson** has become

Director of Treatment Services in the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions. He was previously director of the clinic attached to the Toronto Family and Juvenile Court.

**W. F. Carabine**, formerly classification officer in the penitentiary at Kingston, and **Gerard Frigon**, formerly executive director of the Hull Community Chest, have been appointed administrative officers in the Remission Service of the federal Department of Justice. **Oran Alden Earl**, who was chief trade instructor at the Kingston penitentiary has been appointed warden of the new federal penitentiary at Joyceville.

**Mrs. Bula Stephenson** has been appointed full time Information Secretary at the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg. Mrs. Stephenson's duties include responsibility for the Public Relations program of the Welfare Council.

**Mrs. Glen Sharpe**, previously with the Edmonton Family Service Bureau on a part-time basis, is now full-time Homemaker Counsellor on the staff of the Bureau.

**John MacNeil** of Antigonish has joined the staff of the Welfare Council of Halifax.

**Imelda Chenard** has been appointed lecturer in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Alberta.

She has been assistant director of social service at the University Hospital, Saskatoon.

**Mrs. Christine Warr**, who has been doing personnel work with the Hudson's Bay Company, has become executive secretary of the Central Volunteer Bureau, Edmonton.

**Mrs. Monica Wolff** is at present serving as supervisor of the Social and Recreational Club of the Edmonton White Cross Centre. The Club is for former patients of mental hospitals and their families.

**David Levin**, who, as director of research and planning in the Saskatchewan Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, played an important role in the development of the Department's program planning and budgeting procedures, has been promoted to the position of director of research in the Economic Advisory and Planning Board of the Province of Saskatchewan.

**Olive Zeron**, formerly executive director of the YM-YWCA, Windsor, Ontario, and more recently with the Canadian Red Cross in Austria, has joined the staff of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, to work with the Area Planning Councils.

**D. G. Gardner** is the head of the Homemaker and Nurses Services, Ontario Department of Public Welfare.

**Paul Underwood Kellogg** died last November at the age of 79. He had exercised an important influence on social thought in North America, especially through his work on *The Survey*, a journal specializing in social issues, which he edited for forty years.

**Lloyd Graham** has received the degree of Doctor of Social Work from the University of Toronto. This is the first time the University has granted this degree. Dr. Graham is now a member of the faculty of the School of Social Work in Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan.

**Professor Charles E. Hendry**, director of the University of Toronto School of Social Work, is on an extensive tour of the East, taking part in several international conferences, visiting universities, and consulting with university, government and community leaders on methods of mobilizing resources for the development of human relations centres and of a program of world brotherhood.

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# BOOK



# REVIEWS

**Half the World's Children — A Diary of UNICEF at work in Asia**, by S. M. Keeny. New York: Association Press, 1957 (Toronto: G. R. Welch Co. Ltd.). 243 pp. Price \$3.50. Map.

I remember hearing about "Sam" Keeny when he was Mission Chief for UNRRA in Italy and I was with UNRRA in Germany. What I heard was good. He was a wonderfully warm person, a Rhodes Scholar from a Pennsylvania farm who had done relief work in Russia after the first world war and then (1945) was in charge of delivering United Nations supplies to Italy.

A foreword by Maurice Pate, the Executive Director of UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), a preface by Danny Kaye, and an introduction by Mr. Keeny himself give a picture of a man who really cares about people, especially children. You are glad he is in charge of getting UNICEF's food and medical programs to half the world's children, the 22,000,000 children (and often their mothers and fathers) from Korea and Japan on the east to India and Pakistan on the west, and in the south from the Muldave Islands to the Fiji Islands.

You are glad too that Mr. Keeny wrote the kind of book he did, for it is a diary full of colourful portraits of people, interviews, and personal impressions, not just cold statistics — though at the end of the diary for each year a "score" is provided.

January 15, 1959

Yaws, the crippling boils, tuberculosis, malaria, and trachoma are cured, and millions of people are helped to lead normal lives. Not only penicillin but just plain soap are shown playing their parts in freeing Asia from disease. Lasting pictures of a few of the children are given to us, and we feel the personal impact of something truly good being done.

As Asia's Regional Director for UNICEF, Mr. Keeny knew the facts not only from reports but first hand, for from 1950 to 1956 he travelled half a million miles. Each year's travels and accomplishments are covered in turn and, although the cumulative effect is impressive and interesting, I felt at times I would have liked to follow the story of one country right through. However, the diary style is intimate, and best of all each one of us can feel he is there.

MARNIE BRUCE

*Department of Social Welfare  
and Rehabilitation  
Regina.*

**Child Training Pamphlets.** Information Services Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, 1953-58. This series now numbers twenty-five pamphlets available without charge from your local or provincial department of health.

Colourful and simply written folders, these are designed as part of a program of parent education, and attempt to provide for parents "a partial substitute for their own lack

of experience and help them be more objective about their family problems."

Confidence is the key word in these brief folders. Nervous habits, shyness, very real though apparently irrational fears, stuttering, baby-talk, jealousy, thumb-sucking: these problems are outlined with the central emphasis on that lack of self-confidence which is so often the principal cause of them.

Honest and clear information is advocated to build up confidence in the child in preparation for hospital, convalescence, the changing world of his life and play. Education, understanding — for the child, for the parent. It is the tolerance born of understanding that points to the reasonable action necessary in guiding a child safely through many stages of his development.

The pamphlets on destructiveness, temper, obedience, dishonesty and discipline follow the same format — a general outline of the problem, typical cases and suggestions on how to handle them. Obviously the application of information such as that on sleeping and feeding habits must be elastic since it has always to be fitted into the individual family situation, but there is a value in even so general a discussion if it leads on from slogans such as "firmness with kindness" to greater awareness of the conditions desirable for the upbringing of physically and emotionally healthy children. Affection plays just as important a part in a development viewed in the light of modern knowledge, and the family can never suffer from increased understanding of its nature and problems. Nor can a society based on more stable family units.

If there is one defect in this series,

it would seem to be the complete absence in all but one of the pamphlets of any suggestions for further reading. A bibliography of any length would be absurd within so short a space but surely for the reader for whom these folders are intended, some guidepost to a more detailed discussion of the subject is desirable.

J. M. ARCAND

Ottawa

**Social Welfare and the Preservation of Human Values**, edited by William G. Dixon. Vancouver: Dent and University of British Columbia, 1958. 223 pp. Price \$4.50.

Compilations of "papers" can easily become disjointed smatterings of specialized professional knowledge. However, William G. Dixon has arranged and presented the anniversary papers of the School of Social Work of the University of British Columbia so that they create a smooth well-rounded study of social welfare as a whole and many particular aspects of the field. Members of the profession, students and genuinely interested laymen will find this volume an invaluable addition to the literature of welfare.

In a most tangible way, the book is a tribute and a memorial to Marjorie I. Smith, who played such a vital role in the history of the UBC School of Social Work. Her students, recalling her vision and philosophical convictions, are confident she would be delighted with this permanent collection of the best in current thinking.

Included in the impressive list of contributors are Drs. Eileen Younghusband, Gordon Hamilton, Zella Collins, R. E. G. Davis, and George F. Davidson, all of whom received honorary degrees from U.B.C. during the 25th anniversary celebrations of

the School of Social Work. Thirty-two articles cover the profession in the world today, studies of the generic curriculum and examinations of the developments in British Columbia, concluding with an open challenge to preserve the values inherent in our objectives as social workers.

The collection includes papers on subjects of specific concern such as "Old Age—Asset or Liability?" and "The Church, the Individual and the Community". Of more general interest are expert analyses of national and international changes and growth in the past quarter-century.

All of these papers are thoughtful, most of them eloquent, some of them outstanding. As a refresher course for practitioners this is a particularly valuable document.

Perhaps the most impressive characteristic of the volume is the pleasantly clear and comprehensive approach taken by practically all the authors. Social workers as spokesmen and interpreters, as evaluators, are beginning to achieve real stature and this is encouraging. In the main, the papers maintain their focus on the chosen topic, come to the point and move directly to the core of their argument. This, as well as the publication of the volume itself, is a notable achievement.

ANNE DUMOULIN

*Welfare Council of  
Greater Winnipeg*

### FILM

**Boy With A Knife.** 16 mm. Black and white. Sound. 19 minutes. Produced by the International Film

Bureau, Inc., 57 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois. Distributed by the Canadian Film Institute, 142 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Service Charge \$2.00 daily, \$5.00 weekly, plus transportation charges.

A remarkably realistic drama, *Boy With A Knife*, shows the interplay of factors leading to "delinquent" attitudes in young adolescent boys. It is a re-enactment of a case story from the files of one of the Los Angeles Community Chest youth serving agencies. The roles of the adolescents are particularly well handled by the obviously professional cast.

The central character is a young boy who uses a knife to express the anger generated by an unhappy home and particularly his father's spinelessness.

The story tells how a group worker goes about reaching a hard-to-reach gang of adolescents who are headed for trouble. The film avoids too "pat" or sentimental solutions; rather it shows the painstaking, patient, intelligent work which alone is effective in such situations. It illustrates clearly the role of supervision and staff consultation in helping the social group worker.

The film makes an excellent jumping-off place for discussion of delinquency, the role of the group worker, and the meaning and use of various fundamentals of social work practice, for example the acceptance of the whole person while limiting or challenging some of his behaviour, the use of "diagnostic thinking", and the encouragement given to a person or a group to use his or its own strength to deal with reality.

The film has already proved effective not only with general audiences but with adolescent groups, university students, and staffs of camps and social agencies. *Boy With A Knife*

offers great potentialities as a recruitment film.

CUTHBERT GIFFORD

*McGill School of Social Work  
Montreal*

## BRIEF NOTICES

**The After-Care and Supervision of Discharged Prisoners.** Report of the Advisory Council on the Treatment of Offenders. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1958. Available in Canada from the United Kingdom Information Service, 119 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 34 pp. Price 50 cents postpaid.

**Grass Roots Private Welfare,** edited by Alfred de Grazia. New York: New York University Press, 1957. 306 pp. Price \$4.95.

This anthology of ideas is the product of a competition among U.S. private welfare groups to uncover new methods and programs for social problems common to all communities.

Among the essays is one of particular interest because of the proof it offers of the practicability of Miss Moscrop's suggestion in *A Newer Look at Older Assets*, an article in this issue. We refer to Miss Fern Long's essay "Older People as Volunteers" in which she says: "A group of older people in our city has taken the first step toward making these resources available for the greater good of the community. These are all men and women who have retired from responsible positions whose execution demanded a high degree of skill. They have organized themselves into a Senior Council, and are making their knowledge and skills available for use by the community. Already

several educational and welfare organizations have availed themselves of this pool of resources. Again, this is still a voluntary activity by older people in a limited area, but nevertheless it is a signpost pointing the way to much more extensive areas of activity." Perhaps this points to the feasibility of Miss Moscrop's proposed C.N.I.A....

Fifty such essays in this book are based on practical personal experience rather than theory, and include descriptions of tested techniques for neighbourhood rehabilitation, setting up recreation facilities and financing.

**Handbook of Population Census Methods,** Statistical Office of the United Nations. New York: United Nations, 1958. Volume 1, General Aspects of a Population Census. 164 pp. Price \$1.75. Volume II, Economic Characteristics of the Population. 79 pp. Price 80 cents. Available in Canada from Ryerson Press, Toronto. Volume III of this three-volume handbook will be published in 1959.

**Homemakers' Course.** A Study Guide with discussion questions prepared by the Institute of Social Action, St. Patrick's College, 281 Echo Drive, Ottawa. 222 pp. Price \$3.00. Based on research started in 1953, topics include finance, feeding the family, child development and family recreation.

Canadian Welfare

**Homemaker Service.** Children's Bureau Folio Number 46. Washington: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1958. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 36 pp. Price 15 cents. 4" x 6" pamphlet with simple format and language, giving a description of homemaker service. Designed for popular consumption.

**International Review of Criminal Policy.** Number 12. Paris: United Nations, 1958. 220 pp. Price \$2.00. Available in Canada from Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto. Includes replies to a United Nations questionnaire on the treatment of abnormal offenders in Europe. U.N. activities in the field of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, legislation in various countries and summaries of international meetings make up the remainder of the volume.

**Measuring Security in Personal Adjustment,** by Mary and Leonard Ainsworth. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1958. 98 pp. Price \$2.95. Part of an extended research project carried on at the Institute of Child Study, University of Toronto, this is a report on four tests designed to measure individual security and insecurity in a number of important areas of life.

**Method and Process in Social Casework.** Report of a Staff Committee, Community Service Society of New York. New York: Family Service Association of America (215 Fourth Avenue, N.Y. 3), 1958. 24 pp. Price 60 cents.

**Social Class and Mental Illness,** by August B. Hollingshead and Fred-

erick C. Redlich. New York: John Wiley, 1958. 442 pp. Price \$7.50. First part of a two-volume work. An examination of a Connecticut urbanized community pointing to the existence of a rather rigid five-tier class structure with each class exhibiting definite types of mental illness. This study goes on to show the different ways in which each class reacts to the presence of mental illness in its members, and the consequent variation in the treatment of psychiatric patients. Final chapters offer recommendations on what our society could do to improve socially determined shortcomings of psychiatric practice.

**Social Problems at Midcentury,** by Jessie Bernard. New York: Dryden (Toronto: Macmillan), 1957. 654 pp. Price \$6.00. A study of social problems of our time, of the concern with the malfunctions of role and status. Considers people themselves and the stresses they are subjected to more than the complementary volume *American Community Behavior*.

**Social Science in Public Relations,** by Rex. F. Harlow. New York: Harper (Toronto: Musson), 1957. 203 pp. Price \$3.50. The Social Science Reporter's Research Series Survey Number 3. A study designed to show how social science research findings can be applied to the problems of public relations.

**Voluntary Health Insurance in Two Cities,** by Odin W. Anderson. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1957. 145 pp. Price \$6.50. A survey of subscriber-households conducted by the National Opinion Research Centre, University of Chicago, and sponsored and financed by the Health Information

Foundation. The study reveals that though in the area examined benefits were adequate for hospital care and surgery, the cost of home and office calls, obstetrical services, drugs and medicines, and dental care presented major problems to some families. Further facts showing the problem of adequate coverage under voluntary insurance plans.

**What's What for Children 1959**, edited by Mrs. A. L. Kassirer. Ottawa: Citizens' Committee on Children, 1958. 116 pp. Price 50 cents plus five cents postage. Order from Citizens' Committee on Children, c/o Runge Press Limited, 124 Queen Street, Ottawa. A new edition of a highly-praised handbook and directory for parents planning educational, entertaining and creative activities for children. Short articles and selective listings on music, pets, toys, books etc. Attractively illustrated.

**Why Did This Have to Happen?** by Earl Schenck Miers. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1958. 63 pp. Price \$2.25. Written for parents of the physically handicapped by a writer, editor and Civil War historian who has been since birth a victim of cerebral palsy.

**Evergreen Books (paperbacks)** are now available in Canada from McClelland and Stewart, Toronto. Titles now in stock include *Listening With the Third Ear*, by Theodor Reik, 514 pp., \$2.15; *Jung's Psychology and its Social Meaning*, by Ira Progoff, 298 pp., \$2.15; *Rebel Without a Cause*, by Robert M. Lindner, 296 pp., \$1.95; *Who Are the Guilty? A Study of Education and Crime*, by David Abrahamsen, 340 pp., \$2.15; *A Study of Interpersonal Relations*, edited by Patrick Mullahy, 507 pp., \$2.65; and *Psychoanalysis: Evolution and Development*, by Clara Thompson and Patrick Mullahy, 252 pp., \$1.95.

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